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sion of the word to describe *purely physiological* processes can only be the tracing of an analogy. It may be admitted that the "circular type of reaction" is the analogue in the biological realm of conscious imitation in the psychological. Still, it is doubtful if any valid scientific theory can be based upon such an analogy. Analogies are always dangerous in science, as Professor Baldwin himself has elsewhere pointed out and in the assumption of the identity of the physiological with the conscious process, which Professor Baldwin makes, there is certainly room for fallacy.

Again, it is not clear to the writer that any third term is needed to explain habit and adaptation or that anything is gained in clearness by interpreting mental development in terms of imitation rather than in terms of habit and adaptation. On the contrary, a proper conception of the life process would seem to dispense altogether with the assumption of a third somewhat lying back of habit and adaptation, but would rather explain imitation in terms of these. Habit in the broad sense is only a name for the persistence of an organic activity, the continued repetition of an act, while adaptation is a name for the variation or modification of an activity brought about in a changing environment. As Professor Baldwin points out, life begins with habit,⁹ with persistent activities, and these activities are modified in the presence of new stimuli by a heightened discharge of energy. That is, new adjustments are made by the functioning of old activities in a heightened or excessive way.¹⁰ And a successful adaptation at once establishes a new habit. Given, then, the spontaneity of the living organism, the expansive power of life, and we need no "organic imitation" to explain habit and adaptation, but we see at once how "the circular type of reaction," "the stimulus-repeating activity" is necessarily an outcome of both processes.

If this position is correct, conscious imitation should be interpreted in terms of habit and adaptation; that is, it is an outcome of those processes and is mediatory of them. This is *what we seem to find in actual life*. Those racially persistent activities, for example, which we term instincts are usually developed in the higher animal at least, by imitation, by the stimulus of a conscious copy, and they are also modified in the same way. Again, our acquired habits express themselves continually in imitation, as in custom and conformity, while imitation mediates at the same time the modification of those habits. It would appear then that the part played by imitation in the mental life of the individual, and so in society, is subordinate to the part played by habit and adaptation.

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The Cambridge Modern History. Vol. IV. *The Thirty Years' War.* Pp. xxix, 1003. Price, \$4.00 net. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

In 1628, Gustavus Adolphus wrote to Oxenstierna, "All the wars that are on foot in Europe have been fused together, and have become a single war." This fusion of wars into one gigantic struggle of unprecedented range constitutes

⁹P. 207.

¹⁰Pp. 170, 205.

the subject of the fourth volume of the—now well-known—history of modern Europe, planned by the late Lord Acton. In general, therefore, one could expect the period covered by this volume to extend from the second decade of the seventeenth century to the peace of Westphalia. This, the exigencies of the series plainly do not permit, and at least seven of the twenty-seven chapters pick up the thread of the story much farther back. Indeed, a glance over the volume creates the impression that even in this period in which there is such a manifest unity in the outward history of Europe, the Thirty Years' War is after all only one of the features, and that scarcely more than the leading feature of the development.

Six excellent chapters deal with the Thirty Years' War in its narrower sense, which devastated Germany between the years 1618 and 1648. They are all written by the senior editor, Dr. A. W. Ward. Taken together—in the volume they are sadly scattered—they form a very illuminating and scholarly history of this disastrous war in 186 pages, possessing a degree of unity not often attained in the treatment of a great topic in a composite work. The chapter on "The Peace of Westphalia" merits special attention for its clear statement of the results of the settlement. The second, or if we judge from the space allotted to it, the first, of the larger subjects treated in the volume, is the development in England and Ireland from the death of James I to the Restoration. Ten chapters are devoted to the English Civil War and its setting, none of which, as the editors well say, can be properly regarded as a part of the Thirty Years' War. Indeed, the relations of England to the continental struggle, except for a possible connection through James I's son-in-law, the Elector Palatinate, at the opening of the period, was very slight. She exercised no decisive influence on the great conflict, and her history, with that of Scotland and Ireland during these years, runs its course apart. The "Constitutional Struggle" (1625-40), the "First Years of the Long Parliament," the "First Civil War" (1642-1647), the "Presbyterians and Independents," are ably done by Dr. G. W. Prothero, though one cannot but regret with the author that the late Dr. Gardiner was prevented from writing these chapters. Dr. Gardiner's account of "British under James I" in the previous volume shows what might have been expected of the historian who devoted a lifetime of patient scholarly research to the struggles of seventeenth century England. Of the other chapters on this phase of the volume, W. A. Shaw, Litt.D., of the Public Record office, writes the story of the "Commonwealth and the Protectorate," 1649-1659, the well-known Cromwellian scholar, C. H. Firth, LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, the chapter on "Anarchy and the Restoration," 1659-1660, J. R. Tanner, Litt.D., "The Navy of the Commonwealth and the First Dutch War," R. Dunlap, M.A., "Ireland from the Plantation of Ulster to the Cromwellian Settlement," Professor P. Hume Brown, of the University of Edinburgh, "Scotland from the Accession of Charles I to the Restoration," and Dr. Shaw, "The Westminster Assembly."

The history of France during the period is treated by the junior editor, Stanley Leathes, M.A., in two chapters entitled respectively "Richelieu" and "Mazarin." The opportunity was a good one, and Mr. Leathes availed himself of it admirably. It is, moreover, quite refreshing to find something new

on Richelieu, even if it denies that he possessed the higher qualities of a great statesman. In both these chapters Mr. Leathes has emancipated himself much more than in his previous contributions to this work, from the dry, uninteresting presentation, characterized by a superabundance of unfamiliar names, dates and unimportant detail. The volume is, however, not free from this kind of historical writing, and the chapter by Horatio F. Brown, LL.D., on the Valtelline, is a conspicuous example. Martin Hume contributes a good chapter on Spanish affairs, though one might wish for even more attention to such topics as the condition and decadence of Spain amid the brilliancy of her art and literature.

Indeed, there is altogether too little of the economic and social side of history in this work. Wearisome and insignificant details of political or military history again abound, not to mention the dogged attempt to narrate the ever-shifting phases of diplomacy and international relations. Fortunately the chapter on the "Papal Policy," from 1590 to 1648, which might easily become a pitfall in this respect, is written from a broad and comprehensive view-point by Dr. Moritz Brosch. The same is to be said of Professor Egerton's excellent chapter on "The Transfer of Colonial Power to the United Provinces and England," and to a limited degree of the second chapter of W. F. Reddaway's account of the conditions in Scandinavia. The introduction of a chapter on "The Fantastic School of English Poetry," by A. Clutton-Brock, is not only superfluous, but an amazing defiance to the rules of proportion when so much in the way of great literary movements on the continent for this period is omitted. More in keeping with the general scale of the work is the chapter on "Descartes and Cartesianism," by Emile Boutroux, Member of the Institute, and Professor at the University of Paris.

At the end of the volume there is the usual chronological table of leading events, the index, and the bibliography. In the bibliographical portion an exceptional feature is introduced in an attempt at a beginning of "a full bibliography of the Thirty Years' War, and more especially of its extant original documents and contemporary narrative and controversial literature."

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Ellis, G. W., and Morris, John E. *King Philip's War*. Pp. vi, 326. Price, \$2.00 net. New York: The Grafton Press, 1906.

This account is based upon the archives and records of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and other source material. Upon matters of fact it seems irreproachable, and in cases where the facts are disputed, the sifting seems to have been done according to the most approved modern principles, and the results appeal to the reader as satisfactory. In matters of judgment and opinion the authors will excite criticism. The reviewer detected their Connecticut prejudice before observing their affiliation with that colony. Their criticism on the conduct of the war is opposed to the traditional view and does not seem to be wholly consistent. One of the strong features of the book is that while distinctly antiquarian, enumerat-